

light silicic anhydride, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate and calcium stearate.

5. The surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein light silicic anhydride is used as the surface modifying base material.

6. The surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient according to claim 5, which contains 0.1 to 5 wt% of light silicic anhydride.

7. The surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the pharmacologically active ingredient added with a diluent selected from lactose, erythritol, trehalose, anhydrous calcium hydrogenphosphate and crystalline cellulose has been surface-modified with the surface modifying base material.

8. The surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the flowability is at most 42° in terms of an angle of repose.

9. The surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient according to any one of claims 1 to 8, which is subjected to dry coating after adding at least one member selected from finely divided titanium oxide, talc, erythritol and trehalose to the powder for surface modification before or after

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a2

the surface modification.

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10. A method of producing the surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient and having a flowability enabling direct tableting according to any one of claims 1 through 9, which comprises blending, for surface modification, a powder for surface modification comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient and optionally further containing a diluent with a surface modifying base material.

11. A fast disintegrating tablet comprising the pharmacologically active ingredient-comprising surface-modified powder according to any one of claims 1 through 9, having blended with a disintegrant and directly tableted.

12. The fast disintegrating tablet according to claim 11, wherein partially alphanized starch or crospovidone is used as the disintegrant.

13. The fast disintegrating tablet according to claim 12, which contains 10 to 80 wt% of partially alphanized starch or crospovidone.

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A3

14. A method of producing the fast disintegrating tablet according to any one of claims 11 through 13, which comprises blending, for surface modification, a powder for surface modification comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient and optionally further containing a diluent with a surface modifying base material, adding a disintegrant to the blend and then subjecting the mixture to direct tableting.

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a3

15. Use of the surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient for producing a tablet by directly tableting the surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient according to any one of claims 1 through 9, optionally after blending the powder with an additive.

16. Use according to claim 15 for producing a fast disintegrating tablet.

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17. A method of producing a tablet preparation, which comprises subjecting the surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient according to any one of claims 1 through 9 to direct tableting, optionally after blending the powder with an additive.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the surface-modified powder comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient is blended with a disintegrant to produce the fast disintegrating tablet.

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